

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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1942  
***HIGH YIELDS***

for your **VICTORY FIELDS**

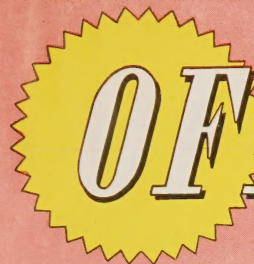


**P I O N E E R**

*the corn of plenty*







# OFFICIAL PROOF that PIONEER produces HIGH YIELDING HYBRIDS

## Official IOWA TEN-ACRE YIELD CONTEST

Pioneer Hybrid Corn Makes the  
TWO HIGHEST YIELDS in Contest  
... 138.6 and 134.7 bu. per acre

1941



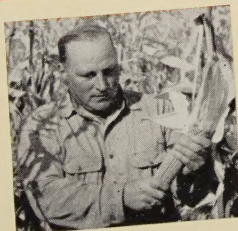
★ Clare Myers and son, Grundy County, produced the highest yield in the 1941 contest, with an experimental Pioneer hybrid variety — and Edmund McGough, Franklin County, produced the second highest yield, with a regular commercial Pioneer hybrid.

1940

75 of the 134 Fields that Yielded  
100 bushels per acre or more in the  
1940 contest were Pioneer fields.



1939



★ Pioneer HOLDS  
HIGHEST YIELD  
EVER MADE  
in Contest

★ Raymond McClure, Poweshiek County, produced 163.2 bushels per acre with Pioneer in the 1939 contest for the highest yield ever made in the contest. He also holds highest 3-year average (140 bushels per acre) in the contest, with Pioneer corn.

### Pioneer YIELD HIGHEST in 20 of 53 LOCAL Contests In Official 1941 Iowa 10-Acre Yield Contest

● In the Official 1941 Iowa 10-Acre Yield Contest, 53 local contests were conducted throughout the state. Pioneer corn made highest yields in 20 of these 53 local contests. Seven hundred fifty-one farmers entered fields and 161 of them produced yields of 100 bushels per acre or more. Seventy-nine of the 161 "100 bushel per acre or more" fields were Pioneer fields.

The Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, Ames, Iowa, with the cooperation of local county and community organizations, sponsors the annual official contest.

### PIONEER HOLDS HIGHEST YIELD EVER MADE In Official Minnesota Corn Yield Trials

● A Pioneer hybrid holds the highest yield record ever produced in the Minnesota Corn Yield Trials—121 bushels per acre, made in 1939. Almost every hybrid seed corn producer that sells in Minnesota has entered hybrids in the Official Minnesota Corn Yield Trials, conducted by the University of Minnesota.

### PIONEER MAKES HIGHEST YIELDS AMONG Commercial Hybrids in 2 of 4 Official 1941 Iowa Sections

● Pioneer produced the highest average yield among 104 commercial hybrids in the North Central Section—and produced the highest average yield among 75 commercial hybrids in the Southern Section of the 1941 Iowa Corn Yield Test.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, and the U.S.D.A. conduct the official Iowa Corn Yield Test cooperatively.



the corn of plenty

## Official MINNESOTA Corn Yield Trials

(Figures Taken From 1941 and 1940 Minnesota Corn Yield Trials. Bulletins 88 and 75)

Pioneer FIRST in YIELD  
in 5 of the 11 test fields

... and Second in Yield in 7 of the 11 test fields in the 1941 test. An average of 54 varieties were entered in each test field.

1941

ONE-THIRD of all FIRST  
PLACES went to PIONEER

● Of the 39 groupings in which entries were rated, Pioneer placed first in 13... and Pioneer produced the highest average yield made in any one test in the 1940 Minnesota Corn Yield Trials.

1940

## Official IOWA Corn Yield Test

(Records Taken From 1941 Iowa Corn Yield Test Bulletin P38)

Pioneer FIRST in YIELD  
in 6, 5, 4, and 3 year averages

NORTHERN  
SECTION

Pioneer FIRST in YIELD  
in 6, 5, 4, and 3 year averages

NORTH  
CENTRAL  
SECTION

Pioneer FIRST in YIELD  
in four year average

\*SOUTH  
CENTRAL  
SECTION

Pioneer FIRST in YIELD  
among commercial entries in 1941

\*SOUTHERN  
SECTION

\*5 and 6 year averages for these sections not listed in 1941 Iowa Bulletin.





# PIONEER Helps Boost Iowa Corn Yield!

**D**URING the five-year period of 1927-1931, when less than 1/2 of 1% of the Iowa corn acreage was planted to hybrid corn, an average of 11,279,000 acres were planted yearly to corn. The average yearly production was 414 million bushels . . . for an average yield of 36.7 bushels per acre. It required about 135 million man hours per year to prepare the land, haul manure, plant, cultivate and harvest the corn.

But during the last five years, 1937-1941, when an average of 72 per cent of the Iowa corn acreage was planted to hybrid corn, only an average of 9,830,000 acres were planted yearly to corn. Yet, the average yearly production was 482 million bushels . . . for an average yield of 49 bushels per acre. And it required only about 118 million man hours per year to prepare the land, haul manure, plant, cultivate and harvest the corn.

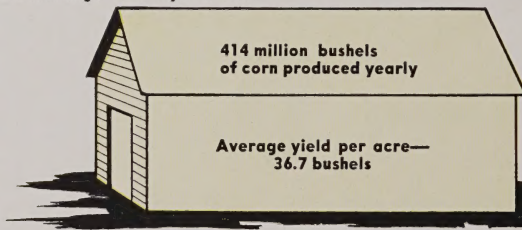
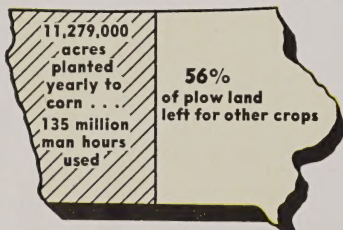
What a contrast—and how well this all fits into our war production program . . . 68 million bushels more corn per year on 1,449,000 acres less land, saving about \*17 million man hours of work on corn. This makes 16.2 per cent more corn per year for livestock feeding, 10 per cent more land per year for other necessary war crops, and 13 per cent of the man hours formerly devoted to corn raising per year that can now be converted to raising other vital crops, raising more livestock, producing more dairy and poultry products . . . and even transferring some man hours to other branches of the war program.

Pioneer has played a vital part in boosting Iowa corn yield to its present level and reducing the man hours involved in growing corn.

\* (17 million man hours are equivalent to 5,666 men working 10 hours daily on every work day for one year.)

## 5-YEAR PERIOD . . . 1927-1931

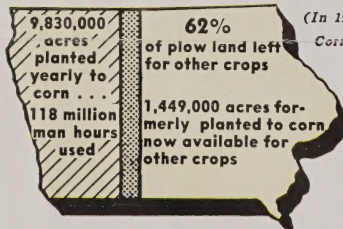
When Less Than 1/2 of 1% of Iowa Corn Acreage Was Hybrid Corn



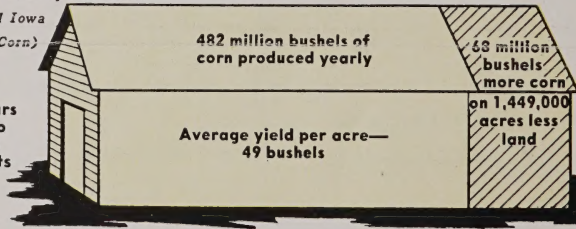
## 5-YEAR PERIOD . . . 1937-1941

When 72 Per Cent of Corn Acreage Was Hybrid Corn—

(In 1941, 95 per cent of Total Iowa Corn Acreage Was Hybrid Corn)

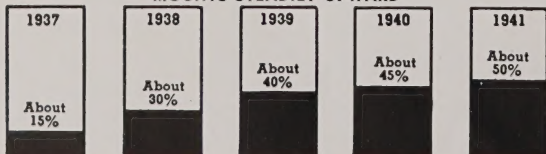


17 million man hours formerly devoted to corn now available for other war efforts



## ABOUT HALF OF THE FARMERS IN IOWA NOW PLANT SOME PIONEER

THE PERCENTAGE OF IOWA FARMERS WHO PLANT PIONEER MOUNTS STEADILY UPWARD



Each column above indicates an estimate of 200,000 Iowa corn farmers. Dark portions of columns indicate yearly increasing percentages of Iowa farmers planting Pioneer.

